Special supplement

TV TIMES

A Nation In Mourning

The Funeral of SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

INDEPENDENT Television programmes are being rearranged throughout this Saturday to allow viewers to receive the fullest coverage of the State Funeral Procession of Sir Winston Churchill.

Since the edition of TV TIMES containing the normal programmes for the day is already published, revision of programmes will be announced on the screen.

In this Special Supplement of TV TIMES you will find details of the Procession.

How typical it is of his life that Sir Winston will be laid to rest, not in the grandeur of Westminster Abbey, but in modest little Bladon Church on the outskirts of Blenheim, the stately Oxfordshire home of the Churchill family, where he was born.

It is at Bladon that Sir Winston's mother and father, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, are buried. Sir Winston loved Blenheim, and in the last years of his life he made an annual pilgrimage to the little church to lay flowers on the grave of his parents.

He once wrote: "At Blenheim I took two important decisions. To be born and to marry." He proposed to Lady Churchill in the gardens. He added, it seems, another important decision to the first two. The decision to rest at Bladon.

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

—1940.

STATE PROCESSION

Commentator: Brian Connell

Narrators:

Sir Laurence Olivier | **Paul Scofield** | **Joseph C. Harsch**

Independent Television from London

8.30 THE START OF THE DAY

Outside Broadcast cameras show the scenes as the people gather to pay final homage to Britain's most beloved Statesman

The following are the approximate times of the State Procession

9.35 BEARER PARTY LIFTS THE COFFIN FROM THE CATAFALQUE IN WESTMINSTER HALL

The last commoner to be given a State Funeral and lie in Westminster Hall was the great Liberal Prime Minister, William Gladstone. He died in 1898. George VI was given a State Funeral like Sovereigns of England before him. Charles I, however, was tried there, and Cromwell was installed Lord Protector there in the Coronation Chair—the only time the chair has left Westminster Abbey. For Churchill, Westminster Hall was the scene of a nation's great affection. It was here that he received his 80th birthday presentation—a portrait of him by Graham Sutherland. He also received a book containing M.P.s' signatures, and £25,000 which he donated to found the Churchill College of Cambridge University

9.45 GUN CARRIAGE LEAVES WESTMINSTER HALL

As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911-15

Back at the Admiralty in 1939

The gun carriage will be drawn by the Royal Navy which also drew the gun carriage for George V and George VI. Churchill had the strongest connection with the Navy. He was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911 to 1915 and it was because of his personal efforts that the Fleet was prepared for the First World War. He organised the change-over from coal to oil, and mobilised the Fleet without Cabinet sanction. He played a leading part in the formation of the Royal Naval Air Service in 1915. In 1939, having been in the political wilderness for his unheeded views on Nazi aggression, he was again made First Lord of the Admiralty. The Fleet was cabled: "Winston is back." He had a great love of the sea and among his favourite holidays in post-war years were those cruising in the Mediterranean

10.45 GUN CARRIAGE HALTS AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

St. Paul's, more than any other building, stood out as a landmark of Britain's resistance in the 1939-45 war, a resistance so ably led by Sir Winston. In the summer of 1951, he attended the cathedral with Queen Mary, the Queen (now the Queen Mother) and Princess Margaret to see General Eisenhower hand the Dean a book containing the names of 28,000 U.S. Servicemen who died in the war. Churchill's mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, was a celebrated American beauty, Jennie Jerome. As the son of an Anglo-American marriage, he was years later to play his great part in the Anglo-American alliance that defeated, with the Russians, the Axis Powers. In 1958, Churchill attended here the dedication of the American memorial chapel

St. Paul's Cathedral

11.0 SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL BEGINS

Two other British heroes—Nelson and Wellington—were given a State Funeral and burial in St. Paul's. Nelson and Wellington halted Napoleon's armies and navy. Their deaths were also times of national mourning. Nelson gave the signal "England expects that every man will do his duty." The Duke of Wellington had a distinguished political career after he left the Army and became Prime Minister

11.30 SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ENDS

The bearer party will return the coffin to the gun carriage at the foot of the cathedral steps, watched by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family

11.50 GUN CARRIAGE LEAVES ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

War reporter Churchill (extreme right) captured by the Boers in 1899

The view from the steps is down Ludgate Hill which leads into Fleet-street where the young Winston made a name for himself as a foreign correspondent. Later, he probably featured in more news stories than any other commoner of his day. Yet one of the greatest stories, his resignation as Prime Minister in 1955, lay cold in Fleet-street. The national papers were strike-bound

THE FULL DETAILS

12.25 GUN CARRIAGE HALTS ON TOWER HILL

Hat-trick for daughter Mary after being given Freedom of the City

As the Procession moves through the streets of the City of London, it will recall memories of Churchill's many connections with the City. He received its Freedom on June 10, 1943. Others who have received this high honour include the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Mountbatten, General Smuts and Nelson. Sir Winston was a Liveryman of Mercers' Company, chief guild of London. When the gun carriage halts, the Honourable Artillery Company will fire a 62-gun salute from four guns. This will be the City's tribute to its greatest citizen. The H.A.C. is the oldest unit in the British Army, being founded by Henry VIII. The salute will be fired opposite Trinity House. Churchill became an Elder Brother in 1913. The uniform of Trinity House was his favourite

12.45 COFFIN EMBARKED AT TOWER PIER

The coffin will be placed on the Port of London Authority launch, Havengore, which will have a specially constructed deck for the coffin. Churchill was among those who, in 1908, helped to found the P.L.A.

12.50 LAUNCH CASTS OFF FROM TOWER PIER

It will be a poignant journey as the launch moves down the deserted main stream with its escorting craft. Sir Winston loved the Thames. "At the beginning and close of almost every day the Thames displays to the citizens of London glories and delights which one must go far to rival," he wrote in a book on painting

The Tower of London

12.52 R.A.F. FLY-PAST

Two minutes after the launch casts off, there will be an R.A.F. fly-past over the scene. It was of the R.A.F. that he coined his most famous phrase: "Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few." Churchill's connections with the R.A.F. go right back to its very beginnings. It was he who had the Royal Flying Corps badge designed (the R.F.C. was the forerunner of the R.A.F.). He saw the German air force building up in 1934. "This moment, Germany already has a military air force," he asserted. His warning went unheeded

Hurricane fighters on wartime patrol

PRIVATE JOURNEY TO BLADON

1.5 LAUNCH ARRIVES AT FESTIVAL HALL PIER

With Lady Churchill and Viscount Montgomery at an El Alamein Reunion

Churchill attended the opening of the Festival Hall in 1951, Festival of Britain Year. Here he also attended Alamein Reunions. "Before Alamein we never had a victory—after Alamein we never had a defeat," Sir Winston once said

1.10 MOTOR HEARSE LEAVES FESTIVAL HALL PIER

A Royal Navy party will pipe the coffin as it is taken from the launch to the hearse. Captains of ships are piped overboard when buried at sea

1.20 MOTOR HEARSE ARRIVES AT WATERLOO

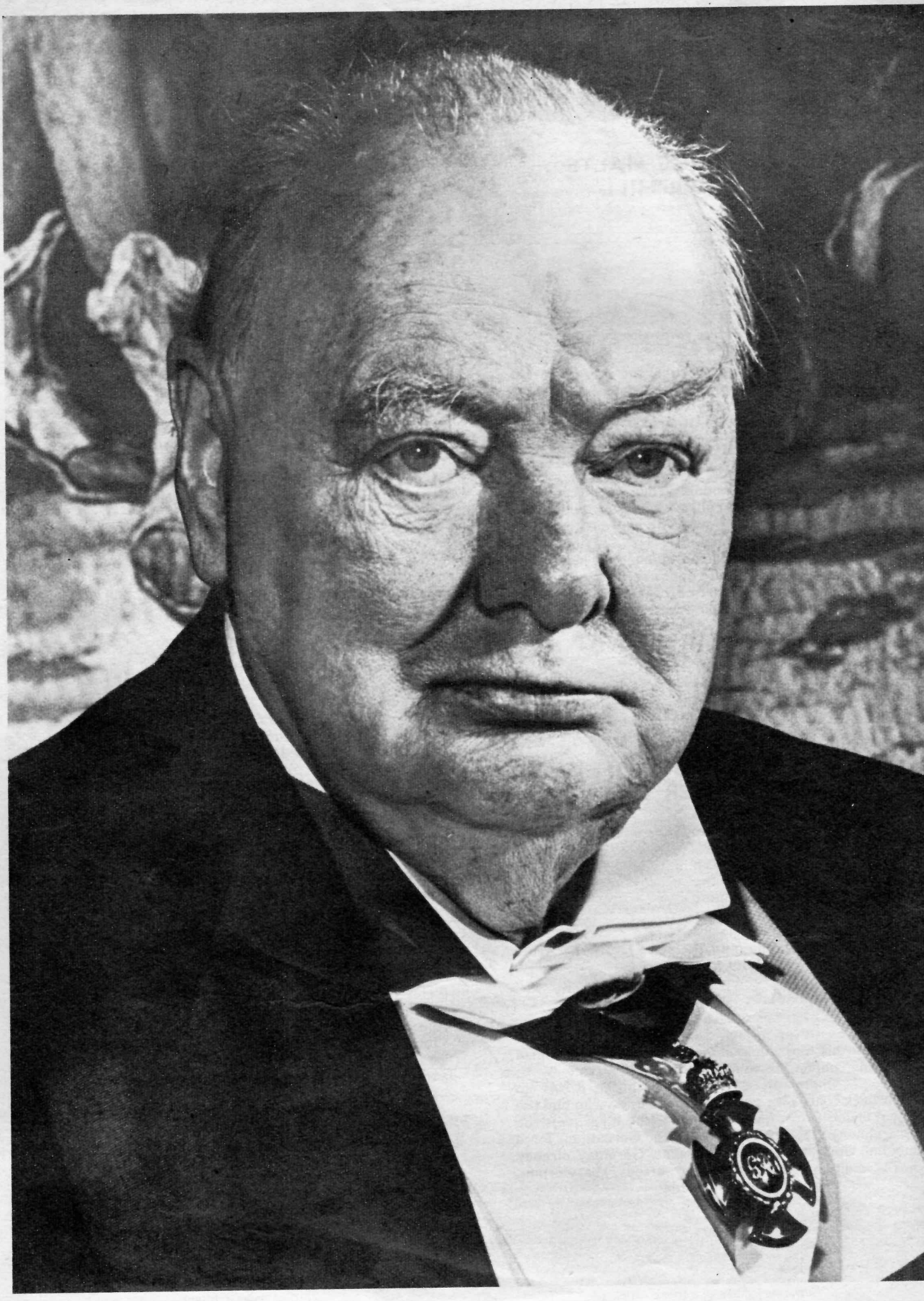
The bearer party will be the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars. This regiment is an amalgamation of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars and the 4th Queen's Own Hussars of which Churchill was Colonel since the amalgamation in 1958. Churchill was commissioned from Sandhurst into the Queen's Own Hussars in 1894

Aged 22 and in Hussars uniform

1.25 TRAIN LEAVES WATERLOO

This is the last stage of the London procession, at a station named after one of the greatest English victories. It was at this station that Churchill often met visiting dignitaries, and it is here that there have been so many touching farewells . . .

The remainder of the journey will not be televised. The train is due to reach Long Handborough at 3.30.

This village station, six miles north-west of Oxford and close to Blenheim, is seldom used today. As the station used in bygone days for people visiting the Marlborough family at Blenheim, it has a specially constructed booking hall so that a red carpet may be laid directly from the train to the entrance. The coffin will pass along the same route used by Kaiser Wilhelm before the First World War, and Edward VII. It was at this station that the impetuous young Winston once scorned the wait for a passenger train and jumped aboard a coal train. It was here, in his schooldays, that he met 500 East End children and served them with tea and cakes at a Blenheim party. From the station, the coffin and family and other mourners will go to the tiny church at Bladon, on the Blenheim estate. This church was built in 1804 by the then Duke of Marlborough on the site of an ancient 13th century church. Sir Winston will be buried close to the graves of his mother, father and brother, Major Ivor Churchill

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